

The *Cypræa* figured by Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 24, species 140, is the *Cypræa scabriuscula*, Gray. The same error occurs in Sowerby's Conch. Illust. The true *Cypræa nivea*, Gray, Zoological Journal, Vol. i., p. 511, 1824, is a white variety of *Cypræa eburnea*, Barnes. Gray's shell was pierced with two holes, and was supposed to have been worn by some savage islander. Gaskoin, in Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 98, 1848, says that the specimen before him is a white variety of *Cypræa turdus*. Gray's description of *nivea* answers in every respect to *eburnea*, Barnes. Dr. Gray was a rather acute observer, and I don't think for one moment he would call a *Cypræa turdus* an *eburnea*, even if it was a white variety. The *Cypræa nivea* figured in Wood, Index Test. Suppl., pl. 3, fig. 12, 1828, is *Cypræa lutea*, Gronovius, *Humphreyi*, Gray. *Oryza* was dredged at Port Philip in five fathoms by Mr. John Macgillivray, Naturalist to H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," in 1848, so it is a very old southern record.

NOTES ON *BULIMUS GUNNI*.

BY J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

Professor W. J. Stephens handed to me some weeks ago a fossil *Bulimus* from Kent's Group, Bass' Straits, found in the Travertine of that Group. I have identified it with *Bulimus Gunni*, described by G. B. Sowerby from a cast in Strelitzki's, New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, p. 298, I notice that Mr. Robert, M. Johnson, Proc. Royal Soc., Tasmania, 1879, p. 90, mentions it being found in the Yellow Limestone, Hobart Town; he says, "that he should infer that it is closely allied to the existing species, *B. Tasmanicus*." The whorls are striated, irregularly transversely, as in the existing species *B. Tasmanicus*. Professor Stephens' specimen corresponds exactly with Mr. Johnson's description; the specimen I have before me has been fractured twice before being fossilised; in my opinion there

does not exist the least specific difference between *B. Gunni* and *B. Tasmanicus*, the last name will have to be laid aside.

Length of specimen 33 millimetres.

ON THE EDIBLE OYSTERS FOUND ON THE AUSTRALIAN AND
NEIGHBOURING COASTS.

BY J. C. COX, M.D., F.L.S., &c.

Some years ago I read a paper before the Acclimatization Society of New South Wales, on "The Oysters and Oyster Beds of New South Wales," which was published in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In it was embodied all the information I then possessed on the different species of Oysters found on our coasts, and it went fully into the different varieties of the same species which were found at most of the beds that were then being worked.

Since then our knowledge of the different species found on this and the neighbouring coasts of Tasmania, New Zealand, Lord Howe's Island, and Queensland has so improved that it will not be uninteresting to many scientifically, and to others commercially, to have a condensed resumé of the species as now defined, published in our journal.

In 1867, Mr. G. F. Angas published in the Proc. Zool. Soc., London, a list of the species of Marine Mollusca found in Port Jackson, in which he enumerated four species of *Ostrea* as having been found there, (see page 934), namely, *Ostrea purpurea*, Hanly, *Ostrea mordax*, Gould, *Ostrea circumscuta*, Gould, and *Ostrea virescens*, Angas.

The same author, also in a valuable list of the Marine Fauna of South Australia, published in the Proc. Zool. Soc., London, for 1865, mentioned that two species of Oysters were found on